IN. I know none such, my lord.
POET. Nor I[3].
TIM. Look you, I love you well ; I'll give you gold,
Rid me these villains from your companies : Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a draught[4],
Confound them by some course, and come to me, 111 give you gold enough.
BOTH. Name them, my lord, let's know them. *TIM.* You that way, and you this, but two in company[5] : —

s Nor I.] As it may be supposed (perhaps *I* am repeating a remark already made on a similar occasion) that our author designed his Poet's address to be not less respectful than that of his Painter, he might originally have finished this defective verse, by writing *• " Nor I, *my lord"* STEEVENS.

4 , — in a DRAUGHT,] That is, in *thejakes.* JOHNSON.
So, in Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 735 : " — he was then sitting on a *draught."* STEEVENS.

5 — but two in company :] This is an imperfect sentence, and is to be supplied thus : " But two in company *spoils all"* WARBURTON.
This passage is obscure. I think the meaning is this : " but two in company," that is, stand apart, *elet only two be together; " for even when each stands single there are two, he himself and a villain. JOHNSON.
This passage may receive some illustration from another in The. Two Gentlemen of Verona: "My master is a kind of knave ; but that's all one, if he be but *one knave."* The sense is, each man is *a double villain,* i. e. a villain with more than a single share of guilt. See Dr. Farmer's note on the third Act of The Two Gentlemen of Verona, *Sac.* Again, in Promos and Cassandra* 1578 : " Go, *and a knave toith thee."* Again, in The Storye of King Darius, 1565, an interlude: " - if you needs will go away, *' Take *two knaves* with you by my faye."
There is a thought not unlike this in The Scornful Lady of Beaumont and Fletcher: — t(Take to your chamber when you please, there goes a black one with you, lady." STEEVENS.
There are not two words more frequently mistaken for each other, in the printing of these plays, than *but* and *not. I* have